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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/757,589	01/15/2004	Tongbi Jiang	M4065.0717/P717-A	4909		
24998	7590 01/14/2005		EXAM	INER		
	N SHAPIRO MORIN	& OSHINSKY LLP	KANG, D	KANG, DONGHEE		
2101 L Street Washington	it, NW , DC 20037		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			2811			
			DATE MAILED: 01/14/200	5		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			H· A	
	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/757,589	JIANG ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Donghee Kang	2811		
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addre	ss	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, and If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the received patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a in. n. a reply within the statutory minimum of thireriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this commi	unication.	
Status				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1	15 January 2004.			
<i>,</i> —	This action is non-final.			
3) Since this application is in condition for all	·	•	erits is	
closed in accordance with the practice und	ler <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D). 11, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposition of Claims				
4)	ndrawn from consideration. is/are rejected. ed to.			
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Example 197				
	0) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 121(d)	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	eign priority under 35 H.S.C.	8 119(a)-(d) or (f)		
a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International Bu	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have beer	Application No	age	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	a list of the certified copies not	received.		
Attachment(s)	" 	O (DTO 440)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date		
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SI Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/15/04&10/27/04.		Informal Patent Application (PTO-15 	2)	

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DETAILED ACTION

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Priority

1. This application appears to be a division of Application No. 10/373,785, filed February 27, 2003. A later application for a distinct or independent invention, carved out of a pending application and disclosing and claiming only subject matter disclosed in an earlier or parent application is known as a divisional application or "division." The divisional application should set forth the portion of the earlier disclosure that is germane to the invention as claimed in the divisional application.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. Acknowledgment is made of receipt of applicant's Information Disclosure Statement (PTO-1449) field January 15 & October 27, 2004.

3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 5. Claims **1-3**, **5**, **8-9**, **13-17**, **19**, **22-23** & **27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Uya (US 2003/0122209).

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Re claims 1, 14, & 15, Uya teaches a CMOS imaging device, comprising (Fig.5A):

a semiconductor substrate (2); a plurality of photodiodes (3) at beneath an upper surface of said semiconductor substrate; forming a color filter layer (31) wherein an individual color filter is formed over a corresponding one of a plurality of photodiodes;

forming a plurality of photoconductors (paragraph 0046), wherein each photoconductor is formed between the corresponding individual color filter and the corresponding said photodiode; and forming at one fluidic material (17) between each of said photoconductors, said at least one fluidic material having a refractive index lower than the refractive index of each of said photoconductors, wherein said refractive index of each said photoconductor operates to propagate light within an interior space of each said photoconductor to each corresponding said photo diodes, said interior space defined by the outer surface of each said photoconductor.

Re claims 2 & 16, Uya teaches each said photoconductor receives and propagates light to a single corresponding photo diode.

Re claims 3 & 17, Uya teaches the photoconductor comprises silicon oxide or silicon nitride (paragraph 0039).

Re claims 5 & 19, Uya teaches the outer surface of each said photoconductor are selected from the group consisting of substantially straight, substantially diagonal and curved outer surface.

Re claims 8 & 22, Uya teaches said at least one fluidic material comprises a nongaseous fluid.

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Re claims 9 & 23, Uya teaches there is minimal space between the upper portions of each adjacent photoconductor.

Re claims 13 & 27, Uya teaches the diameter of an upper portion of each said photoconductor is greater than the diameter at the base of each respective photoconductor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims **4, 10-12, 18, 24-26, 63-67 & 70-75** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uya in view of Mikolas (US 2003/0136759).

Re claims 10-11, 24-25 & 72-73, Uya does not teach the outer perimeter of an upper portion of each said photoconductor comprising at least three substantially straight edges. Mikolas teaches in Fig.7 the photoconductor has the outer perimeter of an upper portion of each said photoconductor comprising at least three substantially straight edges. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to choose and design the geometry of photoconductor in order to obtain a desired imaging device.

Re claims 4, 12, 18, 26, 66, & 74, Uya does not teach a nitride liner is provided around an outer perimeter of each said photoconductor. Mikolas teach in Fig.3 the photoconductor including oxide 25 and linear 30. Therefore, it would have been obvious

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to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the photoconductor having linear in order to inhibit a scattering of light.

Neither Uya nor Mikolas teaches the linear is made of nitride. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form the linear using nitride, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Re claim 63, Uya teaches the substantially claimed structure as applied claim15 except that the imaging device is coupled to a processor.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to couple the imaging device to the process or in order to operate properly the imager system.

Re claim 64, Uya teaches each said photoconductor receives and propagates light to a single corresponding photo diode.

Re claim 65, Uya teaches the photoconductor comprises silicon oxide or silicon nitride (paragraph 0039).

Re claim 67, Uya teaches the outer surface of each said photoconductor are selected from the group consisting of substantially straight, substantially diagonal and curved outer surface.

Re claim 70, Uya teaches said at least one fluidic material comprises a nongaseous fluid. Re claim 71, Uya teaches there is minimal space between the upper portions of each adjacent photoconductor.

Re claim 75, Uya teaches the diameter of an upper portion of each said photoconductor is greater than the diameter at the base of each respective photoconductor.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 6-7, 20-21 & 68-69 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Prior art reference, taken along or in combination, do not teach or render obvious that said fluidic material is a gas.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donghee Kang whose telephone number is 571-272-1656. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-1732. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Donghee Kang, Ph.D.

Kmy Boshee

Primary Examiner Art Unit 2811

dhk